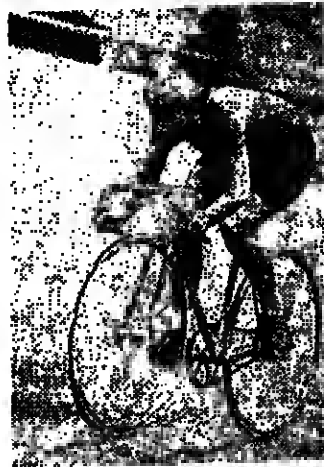


SPORTS

World record for Galina Tsaryova

Many-time world cycling champion Galina Tsaryova from Leningrad has set a new world mark in the 5 km time trial standing start at the Moscow Olympic cycling track at Krylatskoye. Competing for the USSR, she clocked 8 min 42.27 sec, a 2.77 sec improvement on the former mark set by Valentina Kuznetsova in 1981.

Galina Tsaryova goes all out. Photo by Yuri Turov



Soviet chess players for the Olympiad

Karpov, Kasparov, Polugayevsky, Yusupov, Tal and Polugayevsky will make up the USSR men's team for the forthcoming World Chess Olympiad which opens at Lugano, Switzerland, on October 30.

The women's team will consist of Chiburdanidze, Capablanca, Alexandrova, and Iosellani. At the Olympiad, the men's team field four players (plus two replacements) and the women's team—three players and one replacement.

The USSR men's teams which have been entering for the event since 1952 have won the title on 13 occasions, while the women have played undefeated all those years.

Opponents known

The list of all the teams to compete in the 1982 women's world chess championship due on December 2-12 in Hungary has now been finalized, with the USA and South Korea filling the American and Asia vacancies following Canada's refusal to meet the USA in an elimination trial and South Korea winning on elimination tournament in Tokyo.

Group A features world champions the GDR, the USA, Hungary and Norway; Group B, the Olympic champions USSR, Romania, Bulgaria and South Korea; and Group C, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the FRG and the Congo.

The top three teams will qualify for the 1984 Olympics.

Colombia not to host football championship

Colombia will not hold the 1986 World Football Championship, the country's President Belisario Betancur Cuatrecasas said in a nationwide TV programme,

explaining the decision by the country's financial difficulties. Now FIFA will have to award the Championship to some one else, with Brazil, Canada and the US being the chief bidders.

Torpedo produces surprises

There has been a sensation in the USSR ice-hockey championship. Central Army Club, the leaders, have suffered their first defeat. Until the 14th round they were the only team to have won all their matches, but they went down 2-0 to Corky Torpedo.

Torpedo got off to a confident start in the championship, drawing with the Central Army Club in an opening game. Later a series of wins was followed by a certain slump, but now the team is close behind the leading trio, and this can be attributed in large part to the experienced attackers, Skvortsov, Kovin and Varnakov, who have

repeatedly appeared in the national squad, and to the rising standards of the young players.

At present there is an immensely busy schedule for the matches, with teams sometimes playing every other day. The USSR Ice-Hockey Federation has modelled the championship schedule, to a large extent, on that of world championships and Olympic tournaments, and this has made the battle for the awards far more acute.

As of October 30, the leading quartet are as follows: Central Army Club, 25 points; Moscow Dynamo, 22; Spartak, 18; and Torpedo, 16.

ICE-HOCKEY SNAPSHOTS

The TJ Vilkovskiy club, from the town of Ostrava (Czechoslovakia), is leading the standings after the first championship stage with 16 points, with Tselinok (Pardubice) and Spartak (Pilsen) level at 15 points. Moscow Pils is now anchored at the bottom with only three points.

After six rounds in the Finnish championship Tampere are in the lead with nine points and Helsinki are a point behind. As before, four clubs are competing in a four-stage top division championship.

The Landsturm club are last in the standings with 22 points after the first 13 rounds of the West German championship.

WORLD CHAMPIONS

PRIMING FOR U.S. TOUR

Five junior national team players have been recruited to a national squad now gearing up for a US tour during which it will take on top amateur basketball clubs.

In 1983 our budding players will have to compete in the junior world championship in Spain, and the forthcoming tour will give them the necessary experience. Head coach Alexander Gornitskiy told a TASS correspondent. Playing to a schedule four is the best school, and testing for youth. Naturally, the squad will have quite a lot of seasoned players some of whom are this year's world champions, and the up-and-coming youngsters will benefit a lot from playing side by side with them.

Our leading club, Moscow Central Army Club, Moscow Dynamo and Spartak will be touring the US. They will play several major European tournaments, he pointed out.

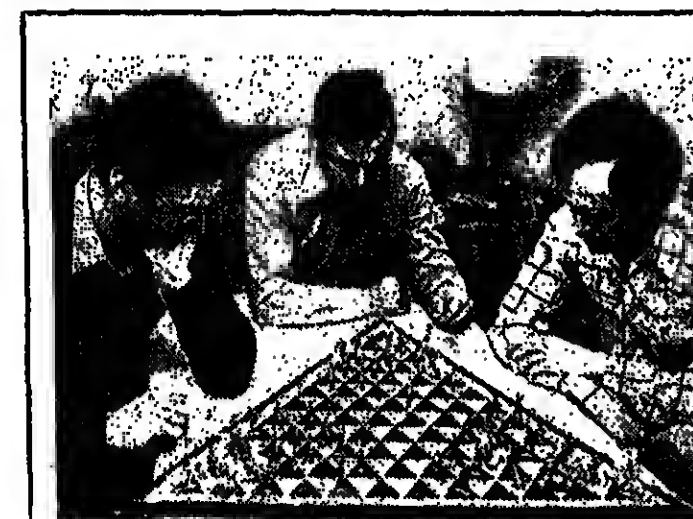


An Indian basketball squad now priming for the Asian Games due in Delhi this November-December, recently played eight games in the Soviet Union, winning five of them. Incidentally, the team is coached by Sargol Streltsov, who gives advice to his team. Photos by Viktor Ganchuk

Warning from Californian doctors

A group of Californian doctors have come up with fresh evidence of the dangers of physical overstrain to sportsmen in areas with high air pollution levels. William Adams, a Californian University Professor from the town of Davis,

told a press conference in Los Angeles that research has shown that bronchial fibres are irritated in such areas, and that increasing amounts of harmful gas concentrations in the air cause athletes' breathing to become more laboured and their performance to decline.



OF INTEREST

Three-man chess

West German chess players Banger, Karm and Weyler have invented a game which they call three-man chess. It is much simpler than the usual two-man game, and has three main rules: 1. The three players play in 11. The three players play in 11. The three players play in 11.

Photo: DPA/24



EDITORIAL BOARD

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ACTION WEEK



The Action Week for Disarmament has ended. It was held in accordance with the decision of the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. It enjoyed active support from the World Peace Council, the Soviet Union mass rallies, public meetings and peace marches took place. The Soviet people issued an appeal to the effect that every-thing possible should be done to secure peace on Earth and to avert a nuclear calamity.

The following events formed part of the Week: a special meeting at UN Headquarters; and a "Teachers for Disarmament" forum at Hiroshima, which was attended by representatives of 34 countries. There were also meetings in London, Paris, Sao Paulo, Prague, Lisbon, Sofia, San Francisco, Kabul, Manila and in other capitals. The Action Week demonstrated that the anti-war movement has become a decisive factor in the campaign for peace and security.

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THE TEST OF DETENTE

"The American ruling class has failed to pass the test of detente, the test of peaceful co-existence," said Konstantin Chernenko, Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking in Tbilisi in connection with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Georgia's capital.

"Detente," Konstantin Chernenko emphasized, "is a multifaceted and multi-dimensional process. Detente is undoubtedly the road to peace and cooperation. But it is more than this. The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that detente gives true relief to the democratization of international life in general and enhances the political activity of the broadest masses."

"The Soviet Union has countered the bellicose, great-power and extremely egoistic foreign policy line of the USA with a policy that is confident, firm and free from any situation-prompted vacillations," said Konstantin Chernenko.



At a meeting held at Yerevan University, in Soviet Armenia, as part of the Action Week for Disarmament, students and professors collected signatures for an appeal urging the nations of the world to live in peace (top left photo).

Democratic forces in Japan have marked the Action Week for Disarmament with massive rallies in defence of peace. The largest rally which was held in Osaka under the slogan, "Free our planet from nuclear weapons and war", drew some 500,000 people from across the land (top right).

Those taking part in a recent 100,000-strong anti-war demonstration to Dortmund, West Germany.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WARNS AGAINST ARMS RACE

New York. In the 80s the arms race, especially to nuclear weapons, has reached the threshold of another upward twist to its escalation. This increases the danger of nuclear war and makes the elimination of the race an urgent priority in the area of disarmament. The danger of the continuing arms race can only be removed if the manufacture of nuclear weapons is brought to an end and they are subsequently eliminated. The longer this process is delayed, the more serious becomes the threat of a nuclear disaster.

This is the message contained in UN Secretary General J. P. de Cuellar's report on the economic and social consequences of the arms race and its highly damaging influence on international peace and security. The report drawn up by a group of experts under UN auspices has been distributed here as an official UN document.

Socialists triumph in Spain

Madrid. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party has scored impressive gains at the recent parliamentary elections in Spain. It will now occupy 198 out of the 350 seats in the Congress of Deputies, the parliament's lower chamber, as well as a majority of seats in the Senate. Thus the socialists have come into power in Spain for the first time in the country's history.

Earlier, vested in the Revolutionary Council recently dissolved by the new constitution. There are several politicians and state officials sitting on the Council.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

Washington's anti-Arab policy

Analysing American policy in the Middle East is PRAVDA, K. Brulenev maintains that Washington is now obstinately pursuing its intention of using the Middle East as an arena of confrontation with the Soviet Union and of turning it into a strategic beachhead against the socialist states. America is not just bent on ending the cooperation between Arab nations and the USSR, but also intends to embroil the former in one way or another in the implementation of its anti-Soviet plans. At the same time the expanding American military set-up acts as an instrument of constant pressure on Arab countries, and as a useful base for actions aimed against the national liberation movement, K. Brulenev points out.

"Typical of the American anti-Arab strategy is its reliance on Israel and its simultaneous manipulation of the political situation in the Middle East. In this regard, aggressive actions are being used by America as a means of implementing its basic geopolitical aim. This is why it never forgets to use 'adverse' by-products of the American-Israeli partnership as a means of attacking the Soviet Union. The American-Israeli partnership is a tool for the implementation of the American policy of encircling the Soviet Union, and then aimed at the world to meet the latter being mainly viewed as an area for American foreign policy expansion."

Progress-16 on its way to Salyut-7

In accordance with the programme for ensuring the continuous functioning of the orbital Salyut-7 research station on unmanned cargo spacecraft, Progress-16, was launched in the Soviet Union on October 31.

The spacecraft will deliver perishable materials and other cargo to Salyut-7.

Anatoly Berezhov and Valentin Lebedev have started their 24th week of work on the near Earth orbit.

During the past few days they have performed another series of geophysical experiments as part of an extensive programme to examine the natural resources of the Earth and the environment.

They are also continuing experiments aimed at the further study of the development of various biological matter in space flight conditions and at improving systems for cultivating higher plants. Onions, parsley, radishes and borage are the present targets for tests.

The cosmonauts alternate their working days with periods of recreation when they often communicate with their families over the radio and TV.

SHARING AWARDS

Dalia Kurkute, 17, of the USSR, has scored her first yet major international success, sharing top honours at the European rhythmic gymnastics championship at Stavanger, Norway, with world top all-rounder Alesia Ralekova, of Bulgaria, at 39.40 points each.

European ex-champion Ilyana Rayeva, of Bulgaria, came home third at 38.35, and Irina Davina, of the USSR, was 0.25 points behind her.



Dalia Kurkute going through her paces with the ribbon. Photo by Boris Reulman

Kurkute also picked up the most (18.75) and shared the ribbon title with Lili Ignatyeva, of Bulgaria, with the same total. Alesia Ralekova won the hoop at 19.28 and the skipping rope at 18.80 points. The USSR also won the team exercise.



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Handwritten text in the right margin: "The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which has not used nuclear weapons."

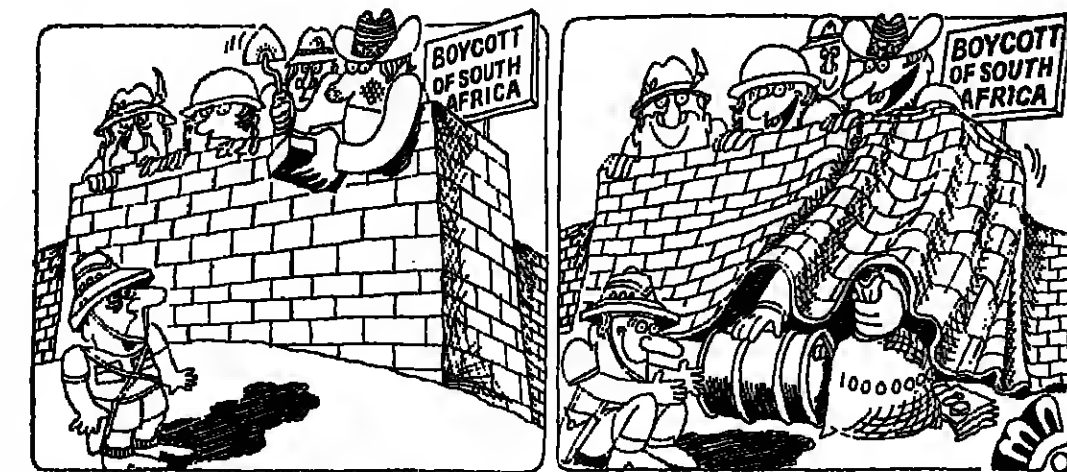
A MATTER OF SERIOUS CONCERN

Kuala Lumpur. South-East Asian countries are seriously concerned over the implementation of plans by the Japanese government to rearm their country. The "Malayan Star" newspaper stresses that if Tokyo does not show understanding of the fears of the Asian peoples, the situation will be fraught with grave consequences. The latest decisions by the Japanese government considerably enhanced the fears of South-East Asian peoples with regard to Japan's policy in the region. Tokyo has started re-writing history textbooks, eliminating all mentions of the crimes committed by the Japanese military in Asia. But the nations in the region are hardly likely to forget the crimes committed by the Japanese occupation forces during World War II. That is why Tokyo's decision to play a more active role in defining the region provoked strong protest in South-East Asia.

Member-states of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore — strongly criticized the Japanese arms build-up policy. President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines declared that the Philippines opposes the growth of Japan's military role in the region, since this makes Tokyo into a new threat to the South-East Asian countries.

NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION DRAFTED

Ankara. The Council for National Security, Turkey's top legislative body, has approved, with some changes and amendments, a new draft constitution put forward by the Consultative Medjlis, parliament's lower chamber. It is due to come into effect following the November 7 national referendum.



Drawings by Vasvold Arsenyev

Steady growth in West Germany-CMEA trade

Moscow. Our "Eastern Trade" has good prospects. West German trade with the CMEA countries continues to grow, even in the present conditions which are characterized by unstable economic relations worldwide and by escalating international tension, stresses Detse, editor-in-chief of the West German "Ost-West Kommerz" economic journal. He further pointed out that in the first half of this year alone West German exports to the USSR and to other European countries—CMEA members—had reached the 12,200 million marks, with its imports topping 13,000 million.

Japan protests at French import restrictions

Tokyo. Japan has lodged a formal protest with the French government over toughened customs procedures and other restrictions on imports of Japanese cars, videos and other electronic items. The Japanese government statement stresses that it views such actions as a crude violation of the principles of free trade and demands that they be immediately lifted.

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FACTS and EVENTS

● An agreement has been signed in Pretoria on the establishment of consular relations between the United States and racist South Africa.

● Four Pakistani spies have been arrested by India's security forces in the states of Jammu and Kashmir. They had infiltrated India to direct a spy network operating in the border towns of Punch and Rajouri.

● British Premier Margaret Thatcher is planning to visit the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in late February, next year.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The Californian hawk's approach to East-West relations is highly inept. The American actions taken over the heads of its West European allies, which have a wider experience of cooperation with East European allies are totally unproductive. We in Europe think a lot of dialogue, since we stand to gain from it. The Americans, on the other hand, have opted for the road of secessions, which first and foremost will harm our interests."

Uffe Blumhagen-Yensen, Danish Foreign Minister and Chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers

ACTIONS BY SALVADORAN REBELS

San Jose. According to the Venceremos radio station which is run by El Salvadoran patriots, over the past 15 months the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has eliminated 1,250 soldiers and officers of the dictatorial regime, wounded over 3,000 and captured another 275, including deputy Defense Minister, Celestino Francisco Adelfo Costille.

They have also destroyed 20 war-planes, nine helicopters, six tanks, and 70 armoured personnel carriers and have captured large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Over the period the Front has obtained control over two dozen residential areas in the departments of Chaletenango, San Miguel and Morazan.

MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURG

Washington. The American town of Williamsburg, Virginia, was recently the venue for the fourth meeting of an international coordination group on the "KOSPAS-SARSAT" project made up of Soviet, American, Canadian and French experts new jointly working on a space system for registering signals and pinpointing the location of ships and aircraft in distress.

The delegates reviewed the first results of tests on the system carried out in the four countries making use of the Soviet "Kosmos-1325" earth satellite equipped with radioelectronic apparatus for registering signals from ships and aircraft. The tests showed the overall high quality of the system as well as the full technical compatibility of all various units developed in different countries.

Particular interest focused on the reports by the American and Canadian delegations dealing with the first successful rescue operation from the Soviet satellite. They pointed out that between September 10 and October 10 this year alone the location of four distress areas had been determined—three air disasters (two in Canada and one in the USA) and one sea disaster (the American coast) in which seven people were rescued — four Canadians, two Americans and one Briton.

It was announced at the meeting that an American earth satellite will be launched as part of the "KOSPAS-SARSAT" project in February next year carrying equipment for spotting aircraft and ships in distress.

CHILD SLAVE TRAFFIC OPERATORS TO GO BEFORE COURT

Taipei. Altogether 44 people are to go on trial in Taipei charged with child slave traffic. The children were supplied to the USA, Australia, Switzerland and France. Babies, usually under three years of age, were brought out in poor quarters to the city, it being suggested to the parents that they might like to place their son or daughter in the care of a rich family. Once a consent had been given the kids were taken to a specially built factory in the city. The children were then sold to a country. Prices ranged from between 4,000 to 5,000 dollars. The children were simply stolen from their parents. The children were then sold to a country. Prices ranged from between 4,000 to 5,000 dollars. The children were simply stolen from their parents. The children were then sold to a country. Prices ranged from between 4,000 to 5,000 dollars. The children were simply stolen from their parents.

Dynamic growth for CMEA countries

New York. Economically speaking the CMEA countries are the most dynamic developers as a group of nations worldwide, said Warner Lohing, head of the CMEA delegation to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly.

During discussions in the UN Second Committee (economic and financial problems) he stressed that last year production growth rates in CMEA countries were on balance twice as high as in the industrialized capitalist states. While the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has projected growth rates in industrialized capitalist nations at 0.3 per cent, the indicator for CMEA countries ranges from between three to four per cent, he said.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The British government has received a request for urgent financial aid from the Royal Shakespeare Company which in the 1981-1982 season has won 18 national and international awards for its productions of plays by Shakespeare and other classical dramatists. The RSC's balance of payments deficit has topped 400 thousand pounds.

● As in days gone by, bicycle police are again patrolling the streets of Paris. This is no tribute to the "rétro" style. According to "Le Figaro", the 500 "swiftnets" as they are dubbed in Paris argot, will be more effective than car-patrols during the rush hours and in narrow streets.

● Two British soldiers decided to race in an ambulance through the streets of the West German city of Dortmund. According to "Financial Times", the race ended when they crashed into a house, causing damage to the tune of 110 thousand marks.

● Concorde recently made its final Paris-Washington-Moscow flight. The French government has decided to end its operation on the route as being too costly. Last April the super-jet was taken off the Paris-Rio de Janeiro run. Air France expects to have a 32,000,000 F deficit this year, as a result of keeping Concorde in operation.

PEOPLE

"Better late than never" is the motto which guided Marthe Gordon when she enrolled as a 19-year student at the Department of Philosophy, Lencaster University. She is now 75 years old. Her age did not prevent her from winning one of the three prizes awarded annually by the University for outstanding academic performance. In the first year, this is Marthe's second attempt to get a college degree. Six years ago she entered an Australian university.

Earth's population

UN demographers predict that the Earth's population will be close to 6 billion by 1987. Another one thousand million will be added by 1995, while about 8.2 thousand million people will inhabit the globe in 2025.

The highest rate of population growth at the present time has been recorded in the West African state of Niger where an average of 50 babies are born to every one thousand adult population.



An unusual scene has been observed of late in New York street. Several dozen men and women squat in the piercing wind on the sidewalk, outside a company which announced some vacancies. Only a few will be lucky, but the unemployment grows bigger every day with people sitting it out in the cold in the hope of getting a job. According to recent statistics from the Labour Department, unemployment in the USA has reached a record level of 10 per cent, leaving 11 million without work. Photo UPI-TASS

DETENTE IS IN THE INTERESTS OF EUROPE

Vienna. Austria will continue its support for detente which is in the best interests of Europe, said Bruno Kreisky, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria, addressing a Party congress. He noted that it was thanks to detente that Austria, today, holds its well-deserved place in the world community.

Noting the significance of the CSCE Final Act adopted at Helsinki, he was critical of White House policies aimed at impeding the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe.

The congress nominated the Party's leadership and re-elected Bruno Kreisky as chairman.

CANADIAN MPs OPPOSED TO NUCLEAR TESTS

Ottawa. 28 New Democratic Party members of the Canadian parliament, headed by their leader E. Broadbent, have vetoed their protest to tests on Canadian soil of the American Cruise missile with a nuclear warhead.

The Defence of Peace in protest against the government's decision to allow the Pentagon to test Cruise missiles in the Province of Alberta. They announced their support in the document for the freezing of and a reduction in existing stocks of nuclear weapons.

MAKING

USE OF SOLAR ENERGY

The Technical Institute of Grail and Forage Crops in Toulouse has started tests on three solar dryers operating on solar energy, writes the "Jeune Afrique" magazine. They are mainly designed for drying sorghum, corn, sunflower seeds, soyas and rice. In five or ten days, each machine can dry as much as 80 tonnes of moist grain and seed.

AN END TO TOOTHACHE

In another twenty-five years people may no longer suffer from toothache, say Danish dentists. Addressing a recent conference, Professor Fejerskov, Dean of the Royal Dental College, talked about the extensive research which is in progress to create a vaccine to counteract the destructive activity of bacteria in the mouth. This new drug will act simultaneously against several of the most widely spread dental ailments. The drug is now being tested on animals, although a lot of problems remain at present the vaccine produces undesirable side effects.

Earth's population

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Science and technology

FERTILIZERS WITH DELAYED EFFECTS

Since there are drugs with delayed effects, why can't we make fertilizers with similar properties, wondered Swedish chemists. If such fertilizers were introduced into the soil for several years in advance, fields would not have to be chemically treated every year. The chemists came up with the idea of placing microcapsules in gelatine capsules which will eventually decompose. Over the next two years these eternal fertilizers will be produced commercially.

OF INTEREST

The patient who didn't speak German

A strange adventure befell a 50-year-old patient at a Vienna hospital who had undergone an operation for a fractured leg. His treatment went smoothly until he was mistaken for another patient suffering from a bad heart. He had a second operation in which he was fitted out with a new heart. When it was found that he was not the patient who had been mistaken for another, the doctors decided to remove the heart. The patient was then taken to a hospital in Berlin where he was treated for a heart disease. A spokesman for the hospital said that the mistake had occurred because the patient "did not speak German".

Kite mistaken for UFO

Night was falling when the inhabitants of Southern Iowa, a new residential area in Progreso, noticed a mysterious glowing object hovering in mid-air. Though many equipped themselves with binoculars and telescopes to get a better view they failed to identify the object. After about half an hour it began to descend and eventually one of the children watching the UFO's descent exclaimed: "It's only a kite with a light on it".

A catalogue to bear them all

A catalogue to bear them all has been published in London. Some people, indeed, may not live long enough to read it. The catalogue, the most detailed yet to have seen the light of day, covers the whole world and lists countries from 1850 and 1950. It is made up of 764 volumes with 627 pages in each. Weighing two and a half tonnes it contains 11,500,000 words and 11,500,000 letters. A huge group of bibliographers took fifteen years to compile the catalogue.

VIEWPOINT

By Lev SEMERKO

NUCLEAR SCORE IN EUROPE

September 30th marked the beginning of yet another round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. In the words of the head of the Soviet delegation Yuri Kvititsky, the USSR position provides a good basis for an agreement on radical reduction and limitation of the nuclear armaments in Europe: on a stable and long-term basis. The Soviet Union is ready to "accept and take into account the legitimate interests of its partners and aspects from them's consideration of the national and legitimate interests of the Soviet Union."

But are these interests taken into account by the American side? Its "zero option" proposal may look attractive at first sight, but in reality it means a double nuclear advantage in Europe for NATO, why?

Let us take some figures. Early in 1982 the NATO countries had 966 medium-range nuclear weapons and delivery systems in Europe, more than 700 US

planes, 64 British missiles and 55 British bombers, 98 French missiles and 46 French bombers. The Soviet Union had a total of 973 units of similar weapons, including about 500 missiles, 984 versus 973 is an approximate parity. If the 500 Soviet missiles are dismantled in exchange for non-deployment of nearly 600 American Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles, then NATO will have a double advantage. Clearly, the American proposal does not at all tend to "zero".

The "zero option" idea exploits the belief of millions of people that the smaller the number of nuclear missiles the better. The danger would really become less, but only under one condition: if the elimination of arms is not accompanied by an elimination of the military strategic parity that has existed between the USA and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the American "zero option" undermines the

very parity, thus endangering European security.

The Soviet Union takes quite a different approach to this problem. It proposes, as Soviet Minister of Defense Dmitry Ustinov declared recently, the creation of a European zone in which nuclear arms would be reduced and limited, a zone which would stretch from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, and from the middle of the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains. The Soviet Union is ready to "free Europe from nuclear weapons" — both medium-range and tactical.

The Soviet proposals provide for — a reduction of the medium-range armaments that are located in the zone (with a range of 1,000 km and further, but not including intercontinental) on the five years after the agreement both the USSR and NATO would have no more than 300 weapons of this class. The reduction would involve all medium-range weapons — both missiles and planes.

— a prohibition on the deployment in the zone of new types of nuclear armaments, including of cruise, such as US missiles as the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles;

— the necessity to include in the total figure of 300 medium-range weapons the French and British planes and missiles, along with those belonging to the USA;

— the deployment of the medium-range nuclear weapons outside the European reduction and limitation zone in such a way that they will not reach objectives of the other side located within the given zone.

The USSR has already taken practical measures to facilitate the realization of this programme which is fair in respect to both sides. Further deployment of medium-range missiles has been stopped unilaterally in the European part of the USSR, as has the preparation for their deployment and the building of launchers. A considerable reduction of medium-range missiles is under way.

In this way, the USSR has frozen the development of its nuclear missile potential capable of delivering nuclear warheads to targets lying more than 1,000 km away. At the same time, the USSR, as has been declared at the highest level, will not agree to unilateral nuclear disarmament — something the Washington wants. A military parity at the lowest possible level of armaments — such as the USSR approach to nuclear disarmament.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN UNUSUAL TEA-HOUSE HAS OPENED ON THE ROAD BETWEEN BAKU AND AGDASH, IN AZERBAIJAN. It has been built inside a huge 500-year-old plane tree. The tree, the height of a five-story house, is hollow inside. In a round room in the tree-trunk, four metres in diameter, one can sip a cup of delicious tea and nibble Oriental sweets. The tea-house is called "The Plane".

● ON THE KOLA PENINSULA THEY HAVE BEGUN TO EXPLOIT THE KOASHVA DEPOSIT OF APATITES. Koashva is the largest, in the Khibiny Mts, reserve of this mineral, which serves as a raw material for making fertilizers.

● AN EXPERIMENTAL BATCH OF HIGH-QUALITY CEMENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY LENINGRAD SCIENTISTS BY MEANS OF ACCELERATOR TECHNOLOGY. The radiation-chemical technology dispenses with fuel in firing.

● THIS COUNTRY'S FIRST INDUSTRIAL SOLAR ELECTRIC STATION IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MYSOVOYE ON THE AZOV SEA COAST OF THE CRIMEA. Hundreds of computer-controlled movable mirrors will focus sun-rays onto a steam boiler mounted high above the ground on top of a special tower. The steam, at a pressure of 40 atmospheres, will rotate a turbine.

● THE 500,000th PATIENT HAS ARRIVED AT THE WORLD'S FIRST RESORT SPECIALIZING IN TREATMENT BASED ON THE SCIENCE OF FLOWERS. On their doctors' prescription thousands of people from the Azerbaijan capital Baku visit the health zone with its green houses of flowers, in the centre of the city. For the past twenty years Azerbaijan doctors have successfully treated certain cardiovascular diseases as well as asthma, high-blood pressure, neurasthenia, and insomnia through smell.

● ANOTHER RELIABLE BARRIER, A FIVE-KILOMETRE-LONG OAM TO PROTECT THREE THOUSAND HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND FROM FLOODING, HAS BEEN ERECTED IN THE USSURI RIVER VALLEY, IN THE MARITIME TERRITORY. Over the past ten years more than one hundred kilometres of dams have been erected here thus saving 50 thousand hectares of land from floods.



THE CALLING CARD OF A NATION

Marvellous things are made by craftsmen from wood, clay, fabric, fur, leather, multicoloured yarn, straw and metal, the calling card, as it were, of the national culture. Over a hundred nations and nationalities inhabit the Soviet Union, and each nation has its own craftsman, and unique handicrafts, techniques and materials. Painted vases, bowls, plates and ladies' shoes with gold may deceive you at first glance into thinking they are made of metal, but it is enough to touch them to feel the warmth and lightness of wood; these are the renowned Khokhlova ware, one of the wonders of national handicrafts and Russian souvenir No. 1.

Two centuries ago to a wooded area beyond the Volga (close to the present city of Gorky) and named after the local village of Khokhlova, this early art of painting on wood has now taken

on a new lease of life. The Khokhlova factories employ over 2,000 people; one of them, Irina Lyubov Rozina (photo), is seen here painting a "Sven" dipper.

The Pamlars are renowned for their austere landscape. This may well be why local residents have always sought to decorate and brighten up their dwellings and clothes. Anyone visiting a Tajik village for the first time is invariably struck by the bright colour of their household items. Especially popular are the patterned carpets made by master-weaver Dzbar-Bahli-Shearkhan Noyunova. They have a base of reeds and are cocooned in woolen threads.

Alvars Rucko, from Latvia, is very handy at making ornaments from ashlar, the coagulated resin of century-old pine trees.

Powerful excavator in operation

The first rotor excavator has gone into operation today at the Angren pit, the biggest in Uzbekistan, Central Asia. This powerful machine manufactured in Donetsk, in the Ukraine, can dig nearly a thousand tonnes of coal an hour.

Another six such machines ordered by the Uzbek mines are to be manufactured by the Leningrad Komzomol Engineering Factory in Donetsk. This powerful rotor enables the machine to be used both to extract fuel and to strip the pit open. These excavators, moreover, are capable of extremely precise operations: they can extract coal from seams which are less than a metre thick.

Technological re-tooling is only one aspect of the reconstruction work aimed at the pit, which aims to raise the extraction of coal by the cheap open-cast mining method from five to ten thousand million tonnes per annum in the present five-year plan period.

Shipyards' anniversary

The Zhigalovo shipyards, the oldest on the Lena River, has marked its 70th anniversary by launching the "Zhigalovsky Komzomolists" bulker of the "river-sea" class.

The shipyards originally launched small boats and wooden barges for shipping freight to the Lena goldfields. At present it builds 2,000 tonne motor ships capable of sailing not only along the great Siberian river but also in the coastal areas of the Arctic Ocean. Its 600-tonne tankers have also given a good account of themselves.

In the current 1981-85 five-year plan period the shipyard will be mechanized and automated. For instance, ships will be assembled using enlarged block modules and on-board systems and mechanisms will be mounted using a system approach.

FACELIFT FOR ESTONIAN VILLAGES

A reliable material and technical base for a rural construction industry is being established in Estonia, as the construction gets underway of the republic's first house-building combine to produce parts for estate-type houses.

The combine, which is situated in the Pärnu area, will make

use of experience acquired in the large-scale production of structures for rural housing, with emphasis being placed on standardization of parts to speed up the assembly of cottages and to avoid architectural monotony. It is planned to make wide use of wooden structures to bring down production costs.

The main advantage of the jeeps rolling off the assembly lines of the Lutsk car works in the Ukraine is their increased cross-country capacity.

The latest model of jeep produced at Lutsk has many advantages over its predecessors. It is lighter and smaller, and its improved design enables it to negotiate rough ground and also

IMPROVED MODEL OF JEEP

to go up and down steep hills. It only takes a few minutes to convert the jeep from a passenger vehicle into a truck. By removing the back seat room is made for up to 400 kilograms of freight.

With the completion of reconstruction work at the plant, output will go up by more than four times.

large-scale space radio telescope of this type, he stresses.

Quite possibly E.T. artificial signals will be beyond our reach for another 10, 20 or 30 years, for this is a problem of immense complexity. But this is not to say that "they" don't exist but rather that we are not yet equal to the task of receiving them, he concludes.

NEW NATURE RESERVE

Though the Northern Caucasus resort area is only 60 kilometres in length and twice as small in breadth, it has over 150 spots of various curative mineral waters. The flora and fauna of the region has been considerably depleted in recent years, writes J. Boldyrev, First Secretary of the Pyatigorsk CPSU City Committee, in a TRUD article.

The aim in the resort is far from being as pure as it once used to be, and this is mainly due to urban developments, which sometimes reach inordinate proportions. The areas bordering on the resorts are attempting to industrial change.

In order to preserve the region's flora and fauna, we must undertake more wide-ranging reorganization projects, particularly in the gorge of the Karadonk, Cherkessk autonomous region. We should also think seriously about the possibility of making the Geychik Mineral Waters resort into a nature reserve, in which the protection of nature would go hand in hand with creating optimum conditions for the further development of the resort.

Places to visit

Some kilometres west of the Armenian capital of Yerevan, at the site of an open-air museum of a sort, the ruins of the legendary Zvartnots temple.

Every people has had its brilliant past, whose people left to posterity striking monuments of their genius; for Armenian people such was the Zvartnots temple, begun in the 7th century A.D., when the defender of their freedom, independence, spoken and written language, resisting foreign invasions, to between the Catholicos Nerses III, the Builder, began to build the cathedral.

The construction of this temple project, carried out between 640 and 652, and 659-670, represents an accumulation of many centuries of Armenian building and artistic culture. For three-and-a-half centuries the temple was the architectural wonder of the world, the jewel of the Armenian people. But according to chronicles, by the year 1000 the temple had been reduced to ruins.

To and gradually covered with a thick layer of ash and the irrigation canals, 100 years ago under Narzek

ZVARTNOTS



the Builder became inoperable and the orchards and vineyards dried up. But to this day the monumental ruins of the temple complex, the thousands of the year round to see the remains of the once three-towered structure and a nearby museum featuring the most striking architectural remnants of the temple complex.

TRIP IN AN OLD TRAM

Leningraders who happened to be strolling that day along Stredny Avenue, on Vestlyevsky Island, witnessed a curious sight as a tram dating back to the beginning of this century rolled out of the gates of the Leonov tram depot, the oldest in the city, and unhurriedly went on its way, its freshly painted sides shining in the sun.

The first electric traction tram which appeared in Petersburg

on September 29, 1907 ran from the corner of the Bolshoi Prospekt and the eighth line of Vasilyevsky Island to Admiralty Square. And it is in commemoration of this event that the above tram now runs on a new sight-seeing route enabling tourists to take an exciting trip around the city centre, while at the same time learning something of the history of the city's oldest form of transport.

American photographers in Moscow

It's a pleasure to see so many colleagues at one time exchanging views with cameras. It was with these words that Dmitry Balterman, president of the photographic section of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, started off his address to a recent meeting between section activists and a visiting tourist group from the United States, all of whom were either professional or amateur photographers.

Once they realized they were talking to a Soviet photographer, well known for his shots of World War II battle scenes, the American visitors to



Dmitry Balterman shows his World War II photos.

Moscow's Friendship House asked him to show them and connect on his best photographs. Balterman's photo-essay, taken in Kercb recently freed of fascism, and his photo reports on the forward progress of the Soviet army towards Kiev and of battles on the approaches to Berlin.

This was followed by other displays of photos and slides as well as by lively conversations on the most varied of subjects. Balterman displayed his latest photo essays — for instance, his series of the John Lennon memorial; Tamara Mer-

zbach, who specializes in photography of architecture, showed her sets of slides of her native Santa Barbara, California; Ines Roheria, who also hails from Santa Barbara, is already known to the Soviet public for her contributions to American photo magazines and publications on hang gliding.

The visitors said the trip was very worthwhile in view of the photographic insights it had given them and many are already planning a show of photos taken during their visit on their return home.

Vladimir ZAPOROSHCHENKO

VIEWPOINT

The Union republics: AN EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Irina KHUTSISHVILI

Over the nine months of this year industrial output nationwide went up by 2.7 per cent over the same period for last year. Industrial output for the republics taken individually was as follows: Azerbaijan and Moldavia — 5.6 per cent; Georgia — 5.4 per cent; Byelorussia — 4.9 per cent; Armenia — 4.7 per cent; Kirghizia — 4.4 per cent and Uzbekistan — 3.6 per cent considerably. In other words, it was higher than the all-Union average. Let us take one more comparison: industrial output to the USSR as a whole in 1981 was 514 times higher than that in 1922, the year the Soviet Union was founded; while the equivalent figures for the republics were as follows: Armenia — 1,000 times higher; 803 for Moldavia, 602 for Kazakhstan, 874 for Tajikistan, 609 for Byelorussia; and 690 for Kirghizia.

And there is nothing accidental about this phenomenon. Industrial growth rates in these republics clearly surpass those nationwide, due to the simple fact that before the revolution these republics had no industry to speak of. Through boasting of plentiful natural resources, under tsarist Russia they were backward agricultural areas with backward agriculture. Industry had to be built there from scratch, and it has been making rapid advances ever since. To illustrate, before the revolution Kazakhstan was responsible for a mere 0.5 per cent of Russia's industrial output, being a typical raw material appendage of the central areas. Today it is an industrialized republic exporting to over 70 countries. The Central Asian republics were also backward with few small factories for primary cotton processing; now there are scores of industries in these republics, and mainly technologically advanced industries such as power engineering, machine-building, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, modern cotton-processing plants, and the chemical and textile industries. Apart from an oil industry the Transcaucasian republics have well-developed hydropower engineering, electric metallurgy, machine-building, motor, aviation and chemical industries.

The public ownership of the means of production together with the great advantages offered by a planned economy and the cooperation of all the Soviet peoples were of immense help, even to the years of the first five-year plan period back in the 30s, in solving the uphill task of industrializing the entire country. The Russian Federation, the first among the Union republics in terms of its natural wealth and economic, scientific and technological potential, has always helped the other republics with their industrial advancement. In those cases when republics found their own funds insufficient, they were given additional resources from the all-Union budget to help them meet planned targets, including those in industry. Significantly, throughout the 60 years that the USSR has been in existence industry in all Union republics and autonomous areas has been growing, rising and developing.

Due to close cooperation between all the Union republics, the USSR at present has striking production, scientific and technological potential, with each republic occupying a prominent place in the nationwide division of labour and making an increasing contribution to the growth of the potential.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE HOUSING PROBLEM AND HOW WE SOLVE IT

There are still families in this country who do not have a self-contained flat of their own, and many people could do with an improvement in their housing conditions. An article about how these problems are being solved was published recently in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

Today, a wide-ranging programme of housing construction is underway in our country. In the post-war period alone, 99.2 million new flats have been built.

In the first year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan period, capital investment in housing construction stood at 19,022 million rubles, and 9.9 million people moved into better quality housing.

The new flats are of an improved design, making for better comfort. 52 per cent of all government-built housing in 1981 comes into this above category.

By the end of last year, the overall city housing fund amounted to 2,270 million square metres of floor space. In the countryside the figure was 1,404 million sq m.

In the USSR Food Programme, which covers the period up to the year 1990, it is envisaged that in the eleventh five-year plan houses with an overall floor space of at least 176 million square metres will be built on collective, state and other farms and at other rural enterprises.

prices. The next five years will see a 15 to 18 per cent increase in housing as compared with 1981-1985.

WHY DOES SPACE KEEP SILENT?

For some 15 years now a group of Soviet scientists has been searching for signals from extraterrestrial civilizations. In recent years this subject has been somewhat overdone for no artificial signals have been registered as yet, writes Vsevolod Trolitsky, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. This silence and the absence of any "cosmic miracle" have led to the belief among some researchers that the civilization on our Earth could be the sole one in our galaxy and probably in the entire Universe.

Latest research, however, has proved that space appears to be silent because our listening techniques are as yet very inadequate.

The illusion of space silence could well stem from the fact that the civilizations in our galaxy are in their incipient stages and the scale of technological advancement is much lower than ours here on Earth, which means they still lack power sources capable of emitting powerful enough signals. This is why we, for our part, need to upgrade the sensitivity of our receivers by 10,000 to 100,000 times, and to this end we should increase by many thousands times the area of our antennas. They would be best positioned in space, V. Trolitsky emphasizes. In this country we have already designed the first

large-scale space radio telescope of this type, he stresses.

Quite possibly E.T. artificial signals will be beyond our reach for another 10, 20 or 30 years, for this is a problem of immense complexity. But this is not to say that "they" don't exist but rather that we are not yet equal to the task of receiving them, he concludes.

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INTEREST

This wealth

On his way to his home in London from the city of Dahomey discovered a treasure trove of old coins, bones and tools for metal work.

The Ghana Archaeological Centre has said that the coins were in use in the 14th century. They are enough to tell us that the people of the region were engaged in a metal industry in this area as early as the 14th century. The coins were found in the region of the Volta river, which is a major source of water for the region. The coins were found in the region of the Volta river, which is a major source of water for the region. The coins were found in the region of the Volta river, which is a major source of water for the region.



From Carle Borela's John Lennon memorial series. "Flight at Sunset". From John Robert's collection.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YEVGENY RAIKOV



the famous maestro Boris wrote to the theatre management about Raikov as follows: You will share my view that the above tenor can sing Verdi's operas such as "Aida" and "Il trovatore" as well as works by Puccini. It is well known that these operas require exceptional talents.

One of Raikov's most successful roles to this day is Pinkerton in Puccini's "Madama Butterfly".

He prefers, however, singing in works by Russian composers. His beautiful, soft, strong voice — a lyrical and dramatic tenor, and his powerful physique suit him for the role of the wise Goyan, in "Ruslan and Lyudmila", the bold, kind Soloviy in "Ivan Susanin" by Glinka, Vladimir Igorevich in Borodin's "Prince Igor" and Samozvanets and Shaluy in "Boris Godunov", by Musorgsky.

Another success was Raikov's performance of the difficult part of Nozdrev in Rodion Shchedrin's opera, "Dead Souls". The cunning gambler and spendthrift Nozdrev, as sung by Raikov, is full of energy and temperamental. "This role is a complicated one," wrote the composer. "Apart from tackling many difficulties of intonation, rhythm and ensemble, the singer must also possess dramatic expressiveness, brilliancy, and veracity and, finally, a naturally powerful voice. I think that Yevgeny Raikov has coped splendidly with the part."

At present, the singer is preparing for another premiere at the Bolshoi, in a new production of "The Legend at the Lavish City of Kievan", the opera by Rimsky-Korsakov, he is singing the part of Prince Vasvolod. (A part, incidentally, which he has sung before. Vasvolod was one of the singer's very first roles at the Bolshoi.)

On photo: Yevgeny Raikov as Nozdrev in Rodion Shchedrin's opera, "Dead Souls".

Photo by Georgi Solovoy

REBIRTH OF PANTOMIME

From the Baltic to Yakutia — such is the span of the first nationwide pantomime show. Taking part in "Miniparade-82" are professional and amateur groups from Moscow,

Leningrad, Vilnius, Tbilisi, Yerevan, Tiraspol, Armavir, Kazan and from many other cities to the Union republics.

After rock painting, the genre of pantomime is urgently the

earliest form of art, says Arkady Raikin. At present mime in this country is undergoing another heyday. The language of the plastic arts is expressive — it can convey anything without having resort to the spoken word, he stressed.

PUSHKIN ON FILM

Andrei Kirzhanovsky, a Soyuzdetfilm Studio director, has made a film trilogy ("I Fly to You in My Memory", "I Am With You Once Again", and "Autumn") based on drawings by the famous Russian poet.

Turning his attention to the invaluable materials to be found in the Pushkin archives and to the poet's notebooks — on the edges of which Pushkin had the habit of sketching the heroes of his works (landscapes, female heads and the profiles of his friends as well as many humor-

ous and ironical scenes — Kirzhanovsky realized they could be used as the basis for a unique portrait of Pushkin.

A graduate from the directing faculty of the All-Union Institute for Cinematography, Kirzhanovsky has already made quite a number of cartoons. His first step towards Pushkin came with his film, "A Marvelous Day", based on children's impressions of the images in the poet's lofty tales and of his life. As a result Pushkin appears on screen as seen through the eyes of the contemporary child.

Works by Angolan artists are on display at the Exhibition Hall of the USSR Artists Union, at 10 Gogolovskiy Boulevard, in Moscow. On view are paintings, pieces of sculpture and drawings illustrating contemporary life in Angola and its people.

Alvaro Cardoso "Women and the Armed Struggle".



GLAZUNOV TAKES UP STAGE DESIGN

In recent years Ilya Glazunov, the well-known Soviet artist, has done a lot of work for the theatre.

Glazunov made his debut as a stage designer five years ago in the GDR. Together with Boris Pokrovsky, chief producer at the Bolshoi, and the costume designer Nina Vinogradova-Belova, he was invited by the Berlin State Opera, to work on

a production of Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor". This was followed by a further invitation from the Berlin Opera to work on a production of "The Queen of Spades", by Tchaikovsky.

And in Glazunov's studio, we find sketches for the latest stage production — his film for the Bolshoi Theatre. He is working on Rimsky-Korsakov's opera

"The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh and the Maiden Fevronia". This is the third time that I have worked with Boris Pokrovsky and Ilya Glazunov. "It is the growth to classical music. We have to reflect unimpeded, natural and abstract design, which are counter-productive in the theatre, as they are in all the other arts."

'Short Night' carries off top prize

In the town of Mannheim (FRG), the 31st International Cinema Week has come to an end. During the Week, 37 films were shown from the United States, the USSR, Poland, the FRG, France, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other countries.

Soviet cinema was represented at the contest by "Short Night", a movie from the

Dovzhenko Film Studio, led by M. Belikov. It is an outstanding success at the festival, having won the Grand Prix of the Mannheim International Film Week. FRG press noted the "Short Night" as a masterpiece, humanity and high standards of art in direction.

SOVIET ART IN JAPAN

An exhibition called "Art and the Revolution" has opened in the Japanese capital, Co-sponsored by the Seibu company, the "Asahi" newspaper, the Japanese Association for Cultural Links with Foreign Countries, and the USSR Ministry of Culture, it is dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution

and to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. There are about 80 works on display drawn from museums and libraries. Dating from 1917 and 1932, they include paintings, posters, plans for architectural projects, and in some cases, models of buildings.

COMPLETE TRIUMPH

A complete triumph is how the Indian papers described the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre's recent performance in Delhi of the "Shakuntala" ballet. Based on a classic drama by the great early Indian poet and playwright, Kalidasa, the ballet, as

many critics pointed out, is a "real revelation" for the audience who filled the Delhi Hall Theatre to capacity. The ballet was produced by A. Chikhinadze, and choreographed by S. Balasanyan, who won the Lenin Prize for his ballet "Nehru".



J. Kaulash, Indian Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs presents flowers to Margarita Levina, a soloist with the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre.

WHAT'S ON!

November 2-5

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 2 — Molchenov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 3 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera). 4 — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet). 5 — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 4 — Double-bill: Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet). 5 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 6 — Tchaikovsky, "Don Quixote" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkin Sq.). 2 — "The Merry Widow". 3 — "The Merry Widow". 4 — "The Merry Widow". 5 — "The Merry Widow". 6 — "The Merry Widow".

Chernomyslov and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — "The Merry Widow". 3 — "The Merry Widow". 4 — "The Merry Widow". 5 — "The Merry Widow". 6 — "The Merry Widow".

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (Pushkin Sq.). 2 — "The Merry Widow". 3 — "The Merry Widow". 4 — "The Merry Widow". 5 — "The Merry Widow". 6 — "The Merry Widow".

Cinema Organisations (Gorky St.). 2 — "The Merry Widow". 3 — "The Merry Widow". 4 — "The Merry Widow". 5 — "The Merry Widow". 6 — "The Merry Widow".

Central Writers Club (33 Horvatskaya St.). 2 — "The Merry Widow". 3 — "The Merry Widow". 4 — "The Merry Widow". 5 — "The Merry Widow". 6 — "The Merry Widow".

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BUSINESS

PROGRESS TRADING ON THE SOVIET MARKET

The Progress Trading company is among the Soviet Union's major Japanese trading partners. Since 35 years ago to promote trade and economic links with the USSR, the company has firmly pursued this goal. Today it does business with over 20 Soviet trade associations; and its trade continues to rise having reached 420 million dollars in 1981, or eight per cent of total Soviet-Japanese trade.

The firm is expanding its business with V/O Dalstroy. Coastal trade accounts for scores of millions of dollars of the firm's small trade with Soviet foreign

trade organizations, and it trades on an active basis with Transsib.

Progress Trading has a wide choice of goods on its books: though it specializes in large-diameter piping, machines and equipment, chemicals, and timber. For instance, the firm acts as middle man in providing the Soviet Union with oil and gas-piping made by the Nippon Steel Corporation for use at major Soviet gas fields.

Our company will continue to expand its business and to promote mutually beneficial bilateral trade and economic relations. Friendship and good-neighbourly relations, its president emphasized.

SHIPS FOR SIBERIAN RIVERS

Soviet customers have received the first of seven shallow-draft river icebreakers ordered by V/O Sudostrom from the Finnish joint-stock company of Wärtsilä.

The icebreakers in this series have been fitted out with the latest equipment, some of which has been manufactured in this country. The ships have been specially designed for operation in Siberia where winter temperatures go down to minus fifty degrees Centigrade. These icebreakers will make it possible to considerably extend the navigation period along rivers in the Far North and Siberia.

Shipbuilders of the Finnish joint-stock company of Wärtsilä.

Since 1945, the company has built more than two hundred different types of ships for the USSR — dry cargo vessels, timber carriers, and tugboats, said Reino Salo, a spokesman for the Holmings management who was interviewed by TASS. New Soviet orders for the construction of three research vessels and two cargo ships for operation on Siberian rivers will keep our yards fully occupied for a number of years.



Cinema: "Orbita" (116 Prospekt Prospekt). Metro Kolo-lyubskaya. "Almaz" 158 Shabolovskaya St. Metro Shabolovskaya.

Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium. 2 — Central Army Club vs Trekler (Cholysinski). 3 — Spartak (Moscow) vs Torpedo (Gorky). 6.45 p.m. (both days).

Small Sports Arena, Lenin Central Stadium. 5 — Dynamo (Moscow) vs Dynamo (Riga). 6.45 p.m.

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 5 — Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs Fakel (Voronezh). 7 p.m.

This is the last match among 1st league teams in the USSR championship. 5 p.m.

Cycling Track in Krylatskoye (Miro Molodyozhnaye). 2 — USSR championship. 5 p.m.

Central Writers Club (33 Horvatskaya St.). 2 — Exhibition of painting, drawing and book illustrations by Natalia Sokolovskaya. Open 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Metro: Barrikadnaya. Trolleybus 2 or bus 99.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for November 1, 1982

Currency	Quotations in roubles	100 roubles
Australian dollar	200	70.12
Austrian schilling	100	2.44
Canadian dollar	100	67.72
Danish krona	100	8.30
English pound sterling	100	12.25
Finnish marka	100	13.16
French franc	100	14.35
German mark	100	20.35
Indian rupee	100	7.47
Japanese yen	1,000	2.79
Norwegian krona	100	10.00
Swedish krona	100	10.00
Swiss franc	100	20.35
US dollar	100	24.40

Contacts and contracts

G. Marchuk, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, has had a meeting with I. Ursu, First Vice-Chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology. The results of and prospects for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

The 10th session of the Intergovernmental mixed Soviet-Swedish commission on sea shipping has met in Stockholm to discuss sea trade between the USSR and Sweden and bilateral cooperation in saving human life in the Baltic. In a protocol to the meeting, it is stressed that bilateral sea trade has been making big gains of benefit to both nations.

A meeting of the CMEA Committee on cooperation in the field of material and technical supply has been held in Prague to discuss activities of the permanent working group on improvements in material and technical supply for 1980-1982. The delegates also approved a plan for the committee's operations in 1983-84.

NEW FACTORY FOR MONGOLIA

A factory producing trailers has gone into operation in the industrial zone of the Mongolian capital, Ulaan Bator. It was built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

The factory has been equipped with the most up-to-date machinery made in the USSR. It is designed for an initial annual output of 1,100 GKB-817 two-axle trailers and of spares of the same. In addition, the factory will overhaul buses, and Volga and Moskvich car bodies.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 3 and 5 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

November 2-5

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy, with slight rain and gusty W, NW wind. Temperatures of 0° at night and of +2°-+8° in the daytime.

Very cold weather (-5°- -8° at night) is being experienced in Tashkent. This is 6°-8° below the usual temperature of this time of year.

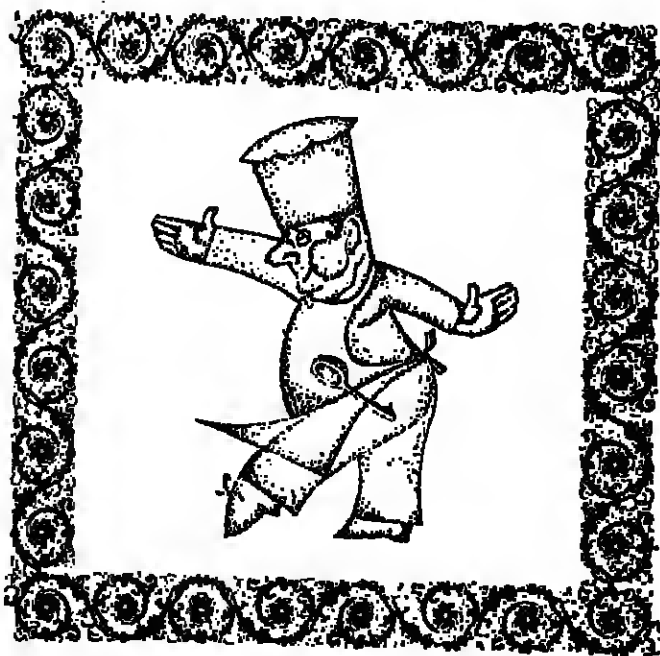
CYCLING

Cycling Track in Krylatskoye (Miro Molodyozhnaye). 2 — USSR championship. 5 p.m.

Central Writers Club (33 Horvatskaya St.). 2 — Exhibition of painting, drawing and book illustrations by Natalia Sokolovskaya. Open 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Metro: Barrikadnaya. Trolleybus 2 or bus 99.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for November 1, 1982



HIGH-EFFICIENCY BAKERY EQUIPMENT... FOR BAKING BREAD FROM ANY RECIPE:

R-ZKH-3 DOUGH-KNEADING MACHINE of intermittent action, with high-intensity kneading. Kneading cycle time, min. 2.5-3.0. Dough kneaded in one cycle, kg. 150.

...OF THE EXACT SHAPE AND WEIGHT YOU DESIRE:

KHL DOUGH-DIVIDING MACHINE. Throughput, kg. of bread per hour. 500. Weight of single portion, gr. 200-1000.

...OF INIMITABLE TASTE AND TEXTURE:

PKH-35M BAKER'S OVEN. Bread of an inimitable taste and softness is obtained owing to the specific steam-treatment system. Useful hearth area, m². 25. Output, kg. of bread per hour. 500. Operators. two.

15, Moskovskaya Ul., 117330 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143-86-60, 143-87-51. Telex: 411068 TEIEX SU, 411228 TEGEN SU.

TECHMASHEXPORT

TRAKTOREXPORT EXHIBITS IN KABUL

An exhibition of Soviet tractors, organized by V/O Traktorexport, is at present being held in Kabul. On display are the world-famous Belarus tractors with various attachments and implements intended for different types of agricultural and road-building work.

Traktorexport is expanding business contacts with its Afghan partners at a fast pace. The volume of its deliveries to Afghanistan has considerably increased over past few years, and in 1981 it stood at nearly two million dollars. The range of machines which the Soviet Union has delivered to its in-

andly neighbour has also increased. Today, Soviet-built tractors, bulldozers, scrapers, lorries and other machines can be seen in many parts of Afghanistan.

Trade between our two countries is constantly expanding and this helps our two peoples to solve more successfully the tasks of economic development, and to meet the needs of our population, said Adina Sangin, Mayor of Kabul, speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the exhibition. The deliveries of Soviet tractors help to modernize our agriculture which is the backbone of our economy.

Guests from India

Recently a delegation from the Friends of the Soviet Union Society, and from the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society visited this country. This is what noted Indian public figure, Bhanu Prasad, and a member of the delegation told us:

Many members of our delegation are on their first visit to the Soviet Union. We are all glad to have this opportunity of meeting our Soviet friends, of seeing for ourselves the way they live and work, and of learning about the rich history and culture of the Soviet people and of their impressive social and economic gains.

This visit to the Soviet Union is very important for us, since this year the people of our magnificent country are celebrating the 60th anniversary of their multilateral state. The historic path travelled by the Soviet Union to shifting the verdicts of what can be achieved by a country which has managed to solve highly complex national problems, for the question is of particular importance for India is a multinational state and

Intourist news

our enemies seek to use national animosity to erode our sovereignty. The fraternal alliance of the peoples of the Land of Soviets is a clear indication that it is free of vestiges of the past, of that far-off time when backward outlying regions of tsarist Russia were to all intents and purposes colonies of the Russian Empire, and exploited as raw material appendages.

Today all the Soviet republics have well-developed industries, notwithstanding the fact that as recently as 30 years ago several of them were extremely backward and one might almost say, to a brutal stage of development. This is a significant time of the Central Asian republics which have built up an advanced industrial base in a relatively short time.

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